



# **BASANT, A FESTIVAL OR TORMENT OF**



By

**Hazrat Allama Mufti**

**FAYD AHMAD AL UWAYSI AL RADAVI**

رحمنا اللہ علیہ

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

# BASANT, A FESTIVAL OR TORMENT OF ALLAH

by

Hazrat Allama **Mufti FAYD AHMAD AL UWAYSİ AL RADAVI** رحمه الله تعالى عليه

Translated by

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Note: If you find any typing or other mistake in this booklet, please let us know at

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
نُحَمِّدُهُ وَنُصَلِّيُّ وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ

When Satan (Devil) makes someone his disciple then if it is not impossible than at least hard for that person to come on the right path. If a righteous person blesses him then it is not only possible but also he becomes righteous.

نگاہ ولی میں وہ تاثیر دیکھی	بدلتی ہزاروں کی تقدیر دیکھی
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Translation: The Nigah (seeing) of a saint has such an influence that has changed fate of thousands of lives.

I have tried to make efforts with the power of the pen for my Muslim brothers.

۔ کسی کے دل میں اتر جائے میری بات

I wish it entered somebody's heart.

وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى حَبِيبِهِ الْكَرِيمِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ

Beggar of Madinah

Al Faqeer Al Qadri Abis Swaleh Muhammad Fayd Ahmad Al Uwaysi Al Radavi غفرلہ

4 Muharram 1426H

Bahawalpur, Pakistan

### \*\*\*The Gift from Uwaysi\*\*\*

#### PREFACE

Basant is celebrated pretending to celebrate the spring Season. Unfortunate people earn millions and trillions of sins. I intended to give a present to Islam lovers and the Muhammad صلى الله عليه واله وسلم devotees in the spring season. This booklet is that present. Sheikh Abdur Rehman As Safoori رحمه الله narrates that a saint said that he left for a journey during Rabi days means during the Spring season. During the journey, he happened to recite Durood Shareef. He then said, "I was reciting the following Durood Shareef."

اللهم صل على محمد عدد أوراق الأشجار وصل على محمد عدد الأزهار والثمار وصل  
على محمد عدد قطر البحار وصل على محمد عدد رمل القفار وصل على محمد عدد ما  
في البر والبحار ۞

(If this Durood Shareef is recited for 1 lac time by the end of the spring season then  
(.سبحان الله

A Ghaibi (Unseen) voice was heard meanwhile that "O man! You have obligated the angels to write virtue for your Durood Shareef till the last moment of the world and Allah has promised for you Jannah (Paradise) and its blessed things."

تقبل الله منا بفضل العظيم بجاه حبيبه الكريم صلى الله عليه وعلى اله واصحابه اجمعين

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
نُحَمِّدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ

## INTRODUCTION

Basant festival is at its full swing in our era. People, young and children are frantically influenced under its love. Despite discouraging it, the government is also cooperating for this custom. In previous time, most nations got destroyed by inviting torments due to the involvement in this kind of luxurious and shameful games. We are not less than them in fact many times more than them. This is the compassion of the resident of Gumbad-e-Khizra (Tomb of Khizra) and the beloved of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم that we are still safe or else we would have been destroyed so badly that there would have been left no name or symptom of ours. Moreover, celebrators recall the enmity of the Hindus and Sikhs with Islam. The detail of which is coming in next pages. But it is Sad that they celebrate it yet. The Mulsim nation enjoys it unlimitedly although most of them know that this custom was initiated by Hindus and Sikhs in enmity of Islam and they still celebrate to tease Muslims but Muslims have no feeling of it. Someone has said beautifully,

وایں ناکامی متاعِ کارواں جاتا رہا	کارواں کے دل سے احساس زیاں جاتا رہا
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Translation:

Alas! The benefit for people kept going and the realization of wasting kept going from people's heart.

The innocent Muslim nation even knows that enemies of Islam rather than celebrating Islamic occasions are after eradicating them. Keeping pre-requisite of your iman, answer me that will any non-Muslim ever celebrate our occasions? Do they ever join us in Eid-ul-fitr, Eid-ul-



Adha'a or Eid Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ or in the congregations of 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal? In fact some so called Muslims even not only stop our some occasions but also start arguing and fighting by joining them. What don't they do to during the congregation of Eid Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ and 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal therefore Muslims with self-respect should try hard to finish Hindus and Sikhs' occasions rather promoting them in order to prove their self-respect. Or else an Arabic quotation is famous for people with no self-respect:

لا ايمان لمن لا غيرة له

Translation: He who has no self-respect has no complete Iman.

It is therefore necessary that one should consider it Jihad stopping such nuisance. For himself one should consider it very bad like poison. To neighbours, he should request, implore and politely ask to avoid its celebration. As far as young people and children are concerned, one should guide them about it tenderly or strictly to stop from this disapproving act and should raise with Mujahiddeen Shohda'a-e-Islam (Martyrs of Islam) on the Day of Judgment for contributing in this activity.

Fun show and game:

It is obvious that this Basant is a fun show which has nothing but sport in it. I will mention Its consequences which Allah and His prophet ﷺ have told later in this booklet. Here I would like to share one or two poems.

شاید کہ اتر جائے کسی کے دل میں میری بات

I wish it entered somebody's heart.

Non-Muslim Khizarjis assured them swearing that they had no idea about the agreement. After further investigation, Khazarjis got sure that the news about agreement was true. They decided to chase Ahl-e-yathrab (People of yathrab) but they could only get Hazrat Sa'ad ibn Ibadah رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ and tortured him so much that Jubayr ibn Mut'im and Harith ibn Ummaiya had to take him in their custody. Quraysh were totally against this agreement of

**Ahl-e-Yathrab.** From the beginning of Nabuwwat (Prophethood) till this agreement, 13 years had passed and Ahl-e-Makkah (People of Makkah) had known that the prophet صلى الله عليه وآله was blessed with will of Allah and Ghaibi (Unseen) support and He صلى الله عليه وآله is blessed persistent and does not even care for His life for getting His goal. They got assure after being captive in She'eb e Abi Talib for two years that they will defeat Muslims and the follower of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله will also not expand in numbers. However, this agreement destroyed their dreams and then Quraysh got worried that Muslims would vanquish them and lest Muslims should oppose their idols fearlessly and freely. They were thinking if they did not stop this revolution, which they could see in the very beginning, they would have to face the problem.

The Quraysh were intending to defeat the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله but He صلى الله عليه وآله was confident that Allah had opened for him the way of prosperity of the righteous religion and its spread; however, he knew that whenever the war began, it was going to be devastating. It would finally decide about the fate of either opponents. It was obvious that the people on the right path were surely going to win.

After the agreement of Aqabah, The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله permitted Muslims to migrate to Madinah individually whenever they felt convenient so that the Quraysh's attention was not drawn on this matter and they would not make trouble about it. Eventually, the command of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله started getting followed. On the other hand, the Quraysh came to know about that and they would catch Muslims on the way, bring them and torture them but it all went vain. They were now afraid that the civil war would being in Makkah and they were even unaware that the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله would stay in Makkah or migrate to Madinah. During the migration of Habshah (Abyssinia =Ethiopia), Huzoor صلى الله عليه وآله had stayed in Makkah and nobody could know His intention.

Once Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله تعالى عنه sought the permission of migration from the Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله. He صلى الله عليه وآله asked him not to hasten as Allah could send a partner for his journey. The Quraysh already had an idea about the expected migration

of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم. There in Madinah, Muslims were increasing day by day. The Quraysh were afraid if the Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم migrated to Madinah, the circumstances would be out of control. It was possible that the people of Madinah would attack on Makkah, seize their way of trade and captivate the people of Makkah and starve them to death like the way they had captivated Muslims. They were afraid if the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم was stopped, the people of Madinah would attach Makkah to help their Prophet. They thought نعوذ بالله it was therefore better to murder the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم.

Considering this matter, the Quraysh were quite confused that they even could not agree on one point. A congregation was held after suggestions at Dar-ul-Nadwa. Someone suggested in that meeting that the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم should be imprisoned with hardship until his gets Old but no one agreed to this suggestion. Someone suggested that the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم should be banished but it was rejected saying that in this way the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم will migrate to Makkah and then will attack on Makkah teaming with the people of Madinah. Finally, after a lot of discussion it was decided that one young person from every tribe gather and attack altogether and at once murder Him صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم.

In this way, the blood of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم will be on every one's hand and Bani Abd Manaf that was not enough strong to fight all tribes at a time will agree to compromise the blood of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم. The Quraysh will then be able to spend a peaceful life after the demise of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم and all agreed to that suggestion. The Quraysh got optimistic again that their unity that had been shattered would again be reformed.

There the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم had come to know about the planning of the Quraysh and the plan of murder that had been made at Dar-ul-Nadwa. The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم had got two camels prepared and most of the Muslim population had already migrated to Madinah and very few were left who could not leave their native place due to some compulsion. Meanwhile the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم was awaiting wahee



(revelation) and eventually the wahee (revelation) came and the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم was granted a permission for migration.

The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم reached at the residence of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه and informed him about the command of Allah Almighty and also asked him to prepare for the journey. There was no doubt about that the Quraysh would chase them as soon as they left Makkah. The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم therefore decided to travel through an unfamiliar way. The young guys who were assigned for the murder of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم kept waiting the whole night that the Holy prophet could not leave Makkah. On the night of migration, the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم ordered Hazrat Ali رضى الله تعالى عنه to sleep on his bed and also gave him the responsibility of handing over amaanat (Things that are given to you to take care of) to their owners and then he could migrate to Madinah.

The Quraysh peeped from a hole and got satisfied that the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم was lying on His bed. At mid night the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم visited Hazrat Siddique-e-Akbar's رضى الله تعالى عنه residence and moved towards the cave of Thawr along with him. The Quraysh did not even have a hint of that direction. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه asked his son to listen to the planning of the Quraysh and keep him posted coming to the cave of Thawr at night. The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم and Siddique-e-Akbar stayed at the cave of Thawr for 3 days. When the Quraysh did not find the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم in Makkah, they announced the reward of 100 camels for the person who would bring the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم to them. Some people from the Quraysh went to Hazrat Abu Bakr's رضى الله تعالى عنه place. Hazrat Asma bint-e-Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه said, "I went to them on their call." And they enquired me, "where is your father Abu Bakr." She replied, "I don't know where my father is." "In response to which, Abu Jahl slapped so hard on my cheek that my earring fell down on the floor and then they left." On the third day, when the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم came to know that the Quraysh are persistent with the passion of taking revenge, He صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم decided to move to Madinah. He صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم took 3 camels and left for the journey. He صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم had also come to know that young boys of the Quraysh are chasing Him. He, therefore, took an unfamiliar way and continued His journey for the whole day and half night.

The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم had also got aware of the reward therefore it was necessary to be cautious. It is obvious that for the reward people can go to any extent. There in Makkah, a traveler informed the Quraysh that he had seen 3 camel riders. It is said that Siraqa bin Malik bin Hajsham was also present in that gathering. He thought of gaining the reward of 100 camels all alone. He told that traveler that the riders you had seen belonged to some other tribe and they had passed by him. Siraqa went him home after some time and took his weapon and sent his horse forward and left. After covering some distance, reached the identified place of the traveler and mounted on the horse. According to one reference, the traveler coming to Makkah had met Siraqa first. He said to the traveler, "You would take 100 camels, wouldn't you? I would be happy with 20 if I got." The traveler replied, "get up and come along with me, we would fulfil the condition of the Quraysh. We will get 100 camels which we will equally divide. I am sharing this with you only that I have seen three camel riders heading toward Yathrab. I think that they are Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم) and His companions. This is a golden opportunity and let's avail it together.

Siraqa got happy internally and thought he had known the situation, why he didn't take the reward himself alone. He instantly said, "Have you gone mad? What are you dreaming about? The Quraysh have tried their best for 3 days. They have tried every way but all in vain. My brother, they were the young people from that particular tribe and had come to search their animals. You might have misunderstood seeing them."

"It is quite possible," Said the traveler sadly and entered Makkah. Siraqa was not at all at ease and the night had arrived but he didn't sleep in his eyes. He mounted on horse and left for Madinah with a bad intention of arresting the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم but far and wide he could not even see a sign of camel riders. Eventually the day came and the intensity of heat increased but Siraqa did not stop and in doing so the morning turned into afternoon. His throat was dry due to thirst. When he got disappointed, he would slow the pace of the horse and when remembered the reward, he would increase the pace of the horse in greed. The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم and Siddique-e-Akbar RA were sitting for rest and meal behind a massive stone taking its cover. When the co-traveler of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم Hazrat Siddiq-e-Akbar رضى الله تعالى عنه happened to see Siraqa, he got worried and said to the

Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم that the enemy had come for them. The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم consoled Hazrat Siddiq-e-Akbar رضي الله تعالى عنه saying not to worry. He further said, "He will not harm us." And raised his hands for prayers.

Co-migrator of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم narrates when he saw then Siraqa's horse was bogged down till half body in the sand and the rider jumped and was coming to the ground. He said, "O Muhammad صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم! I know this is all because of you. I promise that I will never greed further. You pray for me and my horse to get rid of this situation." The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم replied, "O Siraqa! What would be your feeling when you would be presented the bangles of Kisra to wear?" The Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم prayed for Siraqa having smile on his face. He then headed towards Madinah and Siraqa went back to Makkah. He had hoped and planned so big. He thought, "If I were the owner of 100 camels, it would be better. Not only the Quraysh but the tribes around would also come to see me. I would also be listed to the big names of Arab and the poets would praise me in which they would appreciate my bravery and courage. Biggest of all, I would be proud for the greatest task accomplishment." However, Siraqa could not get any of them except tiring himself. He was luck that his life had got safe otherwise he would have been bogged down like his horse. He was returning to Makkah as a failure. Muhammad صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم had granted him his life and he promised that he would misguide everyone coming in search of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم.

Siraqa was shocked while walking and thinking that "Muhammad صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم promised me to make me wear the bangles of Kisra. Why and how it possible as He صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم himself was in such a condition that he had to be banished because of His people. He صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم was sitting behind a stone seeking cover without food and water. He صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم had no companions or supporters except one. And nobody knows that in which cave he had been hiding for 3-4 days. Will that cave digest the owner of Kisra and too much strength? Will this scorching small desert without water and herbs be able to conquer the spacious and wide gardens of Kisra, its unlimited property and rivers and springs? Will these two migrators be able to get control over countless money and millions of military of Kisra?"



He jerked his head while thinking that and started to laugh madly. He then started blabbering, "Not at all if all Arab tribes fight against Kisra Unitedly, they can bring them no harm. However, the fact is that all Arabs cannot come on one line. Who can unite Mafr o Qehtaan, Bakr o Taghlab and Habbas Zaibaai? What promise has Muhammad صلى الله عليه واله made to me? He صلى الله عليه واله وسلم Himself even couldn't deal with his nation in which He صلى الله عليه واله وسلم was born and to me He صلى الله عليه واله وسلم promises the bangles of Kisra. I cannot understand all this. He صلى الله عليه واله وسلم has started an outbreak of war against all and have also made me worry. Not to speak of the owner of Kisra and his bangles, even thought of it is not less than impossible for us." Once again he started laughing madly.

The time passed, Makkah was conquered and Siraqa also accepted Islam. Then the day came when Hazrat Sayudduna Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله تعالى عنه was chosen as the caliph of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه واله وسلم and then after his demise, Hazrat Farooq e Azam رضى الله تعالى عنه came in office of Khilafat (became the caliph). Siraqa was no more an enemy of the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه واله وسلم instead he had become the companion of the prophet صلى الله عليه واله وسلم. He had the treasure of iman (faith) and had become devoted to the Holy prophet صلى الله عليه واله وسلم. He was still alive and maybe he did not remember about the matter regarding bangles of Kisra. He would not have even thought of wearing the bangles of Kisra. One day, during the scorching afternoon of summer he was taking rest at his house. The messenger of Hazrat Suyyuduna Umar رضى الله تعالى عنه came at his door.

Hazrat Siraqa رضى الله تعالى عنه left for the court of Hazrat Umar رضى الله تعالى عنه along with the messenger. Hazrat Umar's رضى الله تعالى عنه face was glowing with the happiness and he had something in his left hand. Hazrat Siraqa رضى الله تعالى عنه could not see and he was unaware that the great empire of Kisra had been conquered. Ameer-ul-Momineen Hazrat Umar رضى الله تعالى عنه addressed Siraqa رضى الله تعالى عنه.

"Siraqa! Do you remember the Holy prophet's words about bangles and Kisra when he had taken cover in the cave? See, Allah has made Islam victorious against Kisra and witness it." Then Hazrat Umar رضى الله تعالى عنه took Hazrat Siraqa's رضى الله تعالى عنه hands in his hands and put bangles in his hands and said, "These bangles belong to you now. الله اكبر. (All praises for Allah) He removed these bangles from the hands of Karbin Minan Harmaz and blessed a villager

of Bani Adlih, Siraqa wearing them. O! Siraqa رضى الله تعالى عنه, witness that helpless and unsupported migrators have conquered Qaisar and Kisra whose competitor was not found anywhere in the world. O Siraqa رضى الله تعالى عنه! Witness that cave has outclassed Syria and Iraq and the same desert has got control over the world.”

Beggar of Madinah

Abis Saleh Muhammad Fayd Ahmad Al Uwaysi Al Radavi غفر له

13 Shaban 1391H

Bahawalpur, Pakistan